

MARSHALL COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

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PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1858.

[WHOLE NO. 149.]

THE MARSHALL DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY
McDONALD & BROTHER.

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Brooke & Bro.,
DEALERS IN FINE
DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS &c.

And general agents for the best Patent Medicines of the day.—No. 3 Corbin's Block, Michigan st.,
July 23rd, 1858. PLYMOUTH, IND.

BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.
BRANCH AT PLYMOUTH, IND.

E. S. ORGAN, Pres. | H. EARLY, Cashier.
EASTERN EXCHANGE, Drafts on Cincinnati and Chicago, Gold and Silver, Uncurrent Money and Land Warrants.

BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Deposits Received and Money loaned.
Attention given to Collections and General Banking Business Transacted.
June 23, 1858. 31

SHAVING, HAIRDRESSING AND Shampooing Saloon,
One door south of the Edwards House, up stairs, where the subscriber is ready at all times, during business hours, to do up Shaving, Hair cutting &c., in the best and most comfortable manner, by a strict attention to business, to merit a liberal patronage from the citizens generally.
ALFRED BILLOWS.
Aug. 5, 57-58.

EDWARDS HOUSE,
PLYMOUTH IND.
C. B. STEEDMAN, Prop'r.

A large and beautiful building, containing a large number of airy and well ventilated rooms, the Proprietor is now prepared to accommodate boarders and the traveling public, on reasonable terms.
oct2-13ly.

REEVE & CAPRON,
ATTORNEYS & NOTARIES
Plymouth, Marshall County, Ind.,
Practices in Marshall and adjoining counties.

REBECCA & CO., PHILADELPHIA, N. Y. City,
Coburn, Farwell & Co., Gold & Bro. Chicago,
London & Co., Philad., Graff, Bennett & Co., Pitts.
Hun. A. L. Osborne, Circ'l Judge, LaPorte, Ind.

CORBIN & PACKARD,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

Western Collection Agents,
PLYMOUTH, IND.

Refer to
ARTICULARS, BONNETT & CO., N. Y. City;
JOHN LIVINGSTON,
TOWN, SMITH & SHELLEN, Detroit, Mich.;
SCOTT, BERDAN & CO., Toledo, Ohio;
M. H. NORTON & CO., Chicago, Ill.;
ON C. A. STACY, Tecumseh, Mich.;
ON THOS. STANFIELD, South Bend, Ind.

D. R. STAPLE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
PLYMOUTH, IND.

Special attention given to cases in Marshall and Stark counties.
I am permitted to refer to
JOHN L. WESTERVELT, Plymouth
mar26-19ly.

DR. A. O. BORTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
HAS located in Plymouth where he will be prepared at all times (Mondays and Tuesdays) to perform all operations pertaining to the Dental profession. Special attention given to cleaning the teeth. Diseases of the mouth treated with success.

Satisfaction will be given to all who may favor him with a call.
Rooms in Pershing's building, up stairs—entrance first hall door.
may 20-26ly.

DR. A. MATTINGLY,
Physician & Surgeon,
WILL devote special attention to OBSTETRIC PRACTICE, diseases of Women and Children, and chronic diseases of the Eye, Lung, Liver and Spleen.

OFFICE—Michigan street, west side, one door south of H. Pierce's Clothing Store.
Plymouth, May 13th, 1858.—25ly.

J. VINALL, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
Particular attention paid to Obstetric Practice, and CHRONIC DISEASES OF WOMEN, and Diseases of Children.

Office over C. Palmer's Store, corner of Michigan and LaPorte Streets, where he can be consulted at all hours.
22ly.

JOHN M. SHOEMAKER,
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY,
Plymouth, Ind.

KEEPS constantly on hand Clocks, Watches, BREAST PINS, EAR RINGS, FINGER RINGS, LOCKETS, &c., repaired in the best manner possible.
Jan 7 '58 7-11.

TIPPECANOE FLOUR,
ARRANGEMENTS have been made to supply the PLYMOUTH market with this Flour, and the genuine can be found at Patterson & Cleaveland's and Palmer's.

N. B. & P. S. ALLEMAN & Co.
sept24-46ly

PARKER HOUSE,
H. M. HOPKINS, PROPRIETOR.
LA PORTE, INDIANA.

V. W. AXTELL, Clerk. July 33ly

J. H. CASE,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
HAS removed his office up stairs over Pierce's Clothing store, near the Democrat printing office, on Michigan street, where he will give prompt attention to all claims entrusted to him for collection, either as Justice of the peace or in higher courts. Tax paying &c., promptly attended to.
Plymouth, Ind. Sept. 9, 1858-12ly.

WALL PAPER
C. L. HILL
Has a large stock of

Wall & Window Paper, all qualities
at wholesale or retail; also window Shades and Curtains, &c. FORT WAYNE, IND.
mar26-19ly.

Vinnedge House:
(Within two minutes walk of the Depot,) and near the River Bridge—
SOUTH PLYMOUTH, IND.

The Proprietor of this Establishment respectfully informs the Traveling Public and others, that he is now prepared to entertain them in a manner that he trusts, will give entire satisfaction. His TABLE will be furnished with the best that this Market affords; and his BARN always filled with good Provender; and attended by an attentive Hostler.
Public patronage respectfully solicited.
J. C. VINNEDGE.
June 10, 1858

"Baldwin House,"
REMOVED!
A. BALDWIN,
HAVING removed his tavern stand from the south side of the river, to the building lately occupied by R. Corbally as a residence, nearly opposite the Edwards House, is now prepared to accommodate his old customers and the traveling public generally. His stabling and all other conveniences, shall not be inferior to any stand in Northern Indiana. Charges reasonable.
mar11-16ly

J. F. LOOMIS'
Steam PLANING Mill,
AND
Sash, Door & Blind Factory,
ROCHESTER, IND.

Sashes, Doors, and Blinds, of superior quality, cut and planed by machinery, and fitted by hand. Estimates given on application. Contracts for building taken on favorable terms.
47ly.

SALOON AND EATING HOUSE!
THE subscriber has opened an establishment of the above kind, in Platt's new building, west side of Michigan street, and trusts, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
Furnish, and others, visiting town, will find every accommodation of a First-Class Saloon and Eating House!
J. G. JELLY.
P. S.—Connected with the above is a BILLIARD ROOM, kept in the best order, for amusement only. Betting and gambling prohibited by strict orders.
June 17th, 1858.—50ly.

MAY & BIDDLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
LA PORTE, IND.

WILL give special attention to the securing of LAND WARRANTS and PERSONS—Practice in Marshall and adjoining counties.
Office over L. Rose & Co's Drug Store, corner East and South Main streets.
LaPorte, August 12-36ly.

WARSAW MARBLE WORKS!
W. R. UNDERHILL,
(Successor to Underhill & Co.)
Manufacturer & dealer in American & Italian MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMB-STONES,
Counter Stands, Bureau Tops, &c.,
WARSAW, IND.

Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed.
A. BOYD, Agent, Plymouth, Ind.
mar11-16ly

Books and Stationery!
C. L. HILL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
BOOKS & STATIONERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!
Calhoun Street, Ft. WAYNE, IND.

Book Bindery!!!
C. L. HILL
Would inform the citizens of Plymouth and vicinity, that they are prepared to manufacture Blank Books, of every description; RE-BIND BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c. County Officers are especially requested to give them a trial.
mar26-19ly.

FOR SALE CHEAP
And on Credit:
Town Lots, and Lots with buildings; wild and improved Lands, Bonds & Stocks, Wagon, Carriage, Harness, and Household Furniture.
Call at my office in Plymouth, opposite the Post Office.
Feb 3-13ly C. H. REEVE, Attorney & Notary.

For Sale!
DOORS AND WINDOW SASH!
At the Clothing Store of H. PIERCE & Co.
Jan 7-30ly.

BUTTER AND Soda Crackers, by the barrel, at
[Price 25-35] P. & C.

I HAVE two new and superior Family CARRIAGES—solid seat—which I will sell on the most reasonable terms. Call and examine them.
July 15-34 M. A. O. PACKARD.

For the Democrat.
ON THE DEATH OF
Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald.
And art thou gone loved Sister? nevermore
To meet the church-bands when the Sabbath bells
Fling out their chanting o'er Earth's blessed shore,
Calling to quell salvation from the wells
Of grace divine.

Oh when sweet sounds of sacred hymning swell'd
From raptur'd voices, ransomed from the stain'd
Of guilt, by meeting love, thy full heart well'd
In tearful transports, melodies refrain'd.
In worship's shrine.
And "generous to a fault," kind Sister,—to thy door
The child of sorrow well had learned to stray—
None left thee cheerless, if thy little store
Could banish sufferings—trusting day by day
Thy Heavenly Friend.

But the pale Giver-King touched thy heart of love
With his ice-fingers, 'thou warm currents froze;
And the ice-counterpane now spreads above
Thy dreamless slumbers, in thy last repose.
Till time shall end.

How vast thou lovest—yes, dearly, truly loved.
And still the memory of thy priceless worth
Is treasured in the heart, 'thou hast moved
To thy dark rest-room in the silent earth.
From labors free.

Sleep, sainted Sister, till the blue skies cleave;
And, land's trumpet, the redeemed shall leave
Then, thou, triumphant, thy clay-bed shall leave
To join "God's sons and daughters"—from the fall—
Blood-bought like thee. S. A. CHAPLIN.
Piercetown, Sept. 20, 1858.

"See Glibly in Prophetic Expositor."
Reasoning—Reasoning is one of the greatest consolations of life: it is the nurse of virtue; it is the upholder in adversity; it is the prop of independence; the support of a just pride; the strengthener of elevated opinions; it is the shield against the tyranny of all the petty passions; it is the repeller of the fool's scoff and the knave's poison.

You cannot get to heaven by your works. You might as well seek to mount the stars on a treadmill, as to go to heaven by works; for as you get up a step you will always come down as low as before. If you cannot be perfect, God will not save you by works.—Spurgeon.

Woe I hear of a church where they are all gentlemen, I always say farewell to that, for where there are no poor, the ship will soon sink. If there are no poor, then Christ will soon give them some, if they are a real gospel church.—Spurgeon.

He who always receives but never gives, acquires, as a matter of course, a narrow, contracted, selfish character. His soul has no expansion, no benevolent impulses, no elevation of aim. He learns to feel, and think, and care only for himself.—Hawes.

Enrichment—Seek for your children, in order, first, moral excellence; second, intellectual improvement; third, physical well-being; last of all, worldly thrift and prosperity, and you may attain the blessing promised to Christian youth.—Everett.

Wealth—Wealth is a rank soil, in which, unless carefully managed, the weed will quickly spring up, overtopping the plants and choke the grain.

Riches—There is too often a burden of care in getting them, a burden of anxiety in keeping them, a burden of temptation in using them, a burden of guilt in abusing them, a burden of sorrow in losing them, a burden of account at last to be given up for possessing and either improving or misimproving them.

There is something essential in mean and detestable in a man who is always passing off a kind of small coin of lies—living wrong, feigning wrong, doing wrong, and yet perpetually imposing himself upon other persons by excuses. Making excuses is a very mean business. It is like the manufacture of bogus money—the issuing of false bills.—Becher.

RATHER ENTHUSIASTIC.—The following story is acknowledged to be a "good" one, but we believe it has not found its way into the papers to any great extent.

A few years since some rough boys in a town not a thousand miles from the capital of New Hampshire, persuaded Joseph N—, or as he was generally called, "Joe," to attend Sunday School. Joe was an overgrown, half witted, profane lad, and the boys anticipated considerable fun; but the various questions propounded to him were so readily and correctly answered that he was not once for a moment supposed that he was not versed in theological lore.

Joe was duly ushered in and placed on a settee in front of one on which his friends were seated, and recitation commenced.

The teacher first questioned the class on the regular lessons, and afterward turned to Joe:—"My friend, who made the world we inhabit?" "He!" said Joe, turning up his eyes like an expecting calf.

"Who made the world we inhabit?" "Just as he was probably about to give the answer, one of the boys seated behind him inserted a pin into his (Joe's) pants, about nine inches below the ornamental button on his coat.

"God Almighty!" answered Joe in an elevated tone, at the same time rising to his feet.

"That is correct," replied the teacher, "but it is unnecessary that you should rise in answering; a sitting posture is just as well."

Joe was seated and the catechism proceeded.

"Who did he save the world?" "The pin was again inserted and Joe replied, "Jesus Christ!" in a louder tone than before, again rising from his seat.

"That is also correct; but do not manifest so much feeling; do be a little more reserved in your manner, said the teacher in an expostulating tone.

After Joe had calmed down, the examination went on.

"What will be the final doom of all wicked men?" was the subject now up for consideration, and as the pin was again stuck in, Joe thundered out with a still higher elevation of his code, "Hell and Damnation!"

"My young friend," said the instructor, "you gave the true answers to all the questions, but while you are here we wish you to be more mild in your words. Do, if you can, restrain your enthusiasm and give a less excited scope to your feelings."

Extract from the Speech of
Hon. T. A. Hendricks,
Delivered at Indianapolis, Sept. 10, 1858.

I find that much is now being said by our opponents about extravagance in public expenditures. This charge is preferred in a very general way. No man says that Mr. Buchanan has expended money without authority of law. It is known to us all that not one dollar can be taken from the National Treasury except upon the authority of Congress. Congress must first appropriate it. The Executive is responsible only upon its estimates, and for the manner in which it expends the appropriations. If in advance it makes extravagant estimates, and asks of Congress to appropriate too much money—or if, after the money is appropriated, it should be wastefully expended, then the responsibility attaches to the Executive. In a speech remarkable in every way recently delivered by one of the leaders of the Republican party, it is brought as a charge against this Administration that for the present fiscal year it has at its disposal, besides the unexpended balances of last year, the appropriations of the late session, amounting to \$84,000,000. When until now was the charge of waste and extravagance preferred against an Administration in advance of the expenditure? Let the year pass around, and if it be found that the public money has been used wastefully, or with want of authority of law, then we will unite with you in condemning the Administration for the act.

Upon the general question of how we can, gentlemen, that none of us can expect ever again to see the expenses of the Government reduced to the sum formerly required. Gold has flown into the country of late years by millions, instead of thousands in former years, and bank paper has increased very nearly in a corresponding ratio, so that money is greatly cheapened, and for the same purpose, individuals as well as Government require larger quantities.

It was for that reason that three sessions ago, the Republican House declared the compensation of members of Congress, which had been fixed in 1819, altogether too small, and by law increased it to nearly one hundred per cent. Our population has gone up nearly to thirty millions; and has expanded over so great a territory, that we now have of coast and frontier more miles to defend than any nation in the world, and so that in the recent campaign to Utah our soldiers marched and our transportation wagons traveled a greater distance than was ever known by Napoleon in his celebrated Russian campaign.

Our interest here has become involved in the movement and enterprise of other nations; and as a first class power we cannot submit to wrong or insult, but must be prepared to resist either our army or navy.

Were the appropriations of the last Congress too large? Then I ask in what way is Mr. Buchanan's administration responsible? From a carefully prepared speech delivered by Mr. Letcher in the House, near the close of the late session, I find that the estimates of the departments amount to \$84,222,861—very far below the appropriations. And does any Republican say that any item for which our estimate was made, ought to be omitted, or the amount reduced? The only power the President possesses to control appropriations, is that of making recommendation to Congress and to veto the bills. In his message to Congress he said:

"An overflowing treasury has led to habits of prodigality and extravagance in our legislation. It has induced Congress to make large appropriations to objects for which they never would have provided had been necessary to raise the amount of revenue required to meet them by increased taxation or by loans. We are now compelled to pause in our career, and to scrutinize our expenditures with the utmost vigilance; and in performing this duty, I pledge my co-operation to the extent of my constitutional competency."

"It ought to be observed at the same time that true public economy does not consist in withholding the means necessary to accomplish important national objects intrusted to us by the Constitution, and especially such as may be necessary for the common defense. In the present crisis of the country, it is our duty to continue our appropriations to objects of this character, unless in cases where justice to individuals may demand a different course. In all cases care ought to be taken that the money granted by Congress shall be faithfully and economically applied."

It is claimed that in the aggregate the amount to be paid out of the proceeds of that service \$14,035,529.00. Also, the deficiency bill which was for the late fiscal year and mainly required to maintain the government in Utah, \$7,042,809.59.

Which leaves the appropriations proper made by Congress for the year ending 30th June next, \$61,055,095.51, which is nearly seven millions beyond the amount asked for by the President and his Cabinet—and for which excess Congress, and not the Administration, is properly responsible.

It will also be observed that when the appropriations were made, our affairs in Utah were unsettled; and there was a prospect of extensive and protracted Indian wars. Provision had to be made for the transportation of troops and munitions of war across and far into our wilderness country, and thereby the anticipated expenses of the army were increased nearly \$80,000,000. Does any one say that Congress ought to have adjourned without making provisions for the necessities of the country in that direction?

The aggressive acts on the part of England towards us, in the Gulf of Mexico, last spring, aroused the attention of Congress and the whole country, to the importance of placing the country at once in a position to defend her sovereignty and her honor. The usual appropriation for the navy was increased nearly \$2,000,000.

Now, gentlemen, with what show of fairness can a Republican question these expenditures, so far as the amount is concerned? If you say that money has been improperly expended, or without authority of law, you are desired to present the proof.

Was not every dollar which has been expended by this Administration up to the 30th of June last, save and except the deficiency bill, appropriated by the last Congress? And did not the Republican party have the control of the House, during that Congress, with Mr. Banks Speaker to appoint the Committee, and with Lewis D. Campbell at the head of the Ways and Means Committee? and if the appropriations were extravagant, (and I believe that in many particulars they were grossly so,) that Republican House must bear the responsibility. I charge the responsibility on the House for, under the practice of the Government, appropriation bills as well as revenue measures originate in the House, and that body has a very large control over the National Treasury. Then the expenditures made by Mr. Buchanan up to the 30th of June last, were by authority and command of laws which originated in the Republican House of Representatives, and which received the sanction of that body.

But we will look farther into this. For the expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30th, 1857, the late Democratic Administration estimated and asked for \$84,005,757.76, and Congress appropriated \$73,832,501.47, being an excess of appropriation over the estimates of \$10,173,256.29. This does not include the Post office appropriation, of about \$10,000,000, to be paid out of the proceeds of that service. This excess of nineteen millions was sanctioned by the Republican House of Representatives. If Congress, by law, appropriates money for a particular purpose, it is not the duty of the President to execute the law, and apply the money to that purpose?

These large appropriations were made at the first session of the Republican Congress, and it is proper to add that during that session they granted to States, for railroad purposes, about 20,000,000 acres of the public lands, which, at \$1.25 per acre, would amount to \$25,000,000, and carry the amount of money and public property disposed of at that session to near \$100,000,000. This includes a large increase of expenditure for printing, lithographing, public building, &c., giving large and valuable jobs.

I will notice some of the specific charges made by the R-republicans, and then I will dismiss this subject.

They are principally based upon the expenses of collecting the revenue, and if sustained, would have much force, for I understand that the Secretary of the Treasury has much discretion in the expenditures connected with that service. A disproportionate portion of the revenue collected at a particular post with the expenses of that post, proves nothing, for the reason that much of the cost is occasioned by the protection of the revenue and not its collection. See what an extent of exposed border we have adjoining Canada, along which we receive but little revenue; but, if left unprotected and exposed to smuggling, our revenue at other points would be destroyed. Upon the lakes and along that border our revenue has been greatly reduced by the operation of the reciprocity treaty; yet the Treasury department has been unable to reduce its force in that quarter, the trade having been increased, and the labors of the officers of the customs increased in every respect, except the receipt of the money, and an equal force being still required to prevent the smuggling of goods not made free by the treaty.

The R-republicans institute a comparison between Mr. Fillmore's administration and the late Democratic administration. Let us pursue that further. I will read from the same Treasury Report from which they read. We will take the year ending June 30th, 1852, that being the last whole year of the Fillmore administration:

"At Wilmington, Delaware, the revenue collected was \$4,461.39. Twelve persons were employed at a cost of \$28,131.10." The Republicans give the cost of that port in 1857 as an instance of extravagance. But why do they neglect to state that the greater portion of the cost was in maintaining a revenue cutter for the protection of the revenue? The report from which they read shows the fact. It may appear remarkable that Mr. Fillmore should expend \$28,000 to collect \$4,000, but truth compels me to say that the greater portion went to the protection of the revenue. Annapolis is next cited. During the last year of the late administration but \$375 25 revenue was collected, four men employed, at a cost of \$683 42; while the same report shows that at the same port during the last year of Mr. Fillmore's Administration but \$123 60 were collected, five men were employed, at a cost of \$2,133 80. At Oronoke, in North Carolina, the Republicans charge that in 1857 but \$82 45 revenue was collected, seven men employed, at a cost of \$2,301 52, but they declined to inform the people that the same document showed that in 1852 but 42 73 dollars were collected, two men were employed, and that it cost 2,517 70 dollars. I suppose I might go through with all the cases cited with a like result I will refer to but three cases, as presented by this report.

At St. Augustine, Florida, 1852, there was no revenue collected; ten men employed, at a cost of 2,919 16. At Miami, Fla., O. no revenue was collected; four men employed, at a cost of 2,357 81. At Puget's Sound, Port Townsend, Washington Territory, it appears that 141 30 dollars was ex-

pende, but no revenue collected, nor any men employed.

During the year ending June 30th, 1852, Mr. Fillmore collected of revenue 49,165,933 84 dollars, employing 1,530 men, at a cost of 3,865,423 28 dollars, while during the year ending June 30th, 1857, the Democratic administration collected of revenue 64,171,034 05 dollars, employing 3,088 men; at a cost of 3,552,359 50 dollars, showing that the Democratic administration for the year 1857 collected of revenue 15,005 100 21 dollars more—employed 558 men more—at a cost of 313,063 78 less than during the last year of Fillmore's Administration.

I do not refer to the administration of Mr. Fillmore with any view to lessen your respect for it, but as the easiest mode of charge based upon a comparison, and satisfying you that expenditures made by the Democratic administration in the collection of the revenue were necessary, and incident to the service.

For Mr. Fillmore I have a very high personal regard. During the last two years of his administration I represented this District in the House, was treated by him very kindly, and gave his administration a very general support, for in the main I thought it right. As a statesman he had the confidence of the Whig party, and was entitled to our regard. Of course, we can but regret that he allowed any portion of his fame to be sacrificed by a connection with the Know Nothing party.

The charge of extravagance is the last one that can be maintained against the Democratic party. Its whole history is the refutation. Economy in public expenditures is one of its most cherished principles. And whenever improvident and extravagant appropriations are made, its by the almost unanimous vote of the opposition, together with the votes of Democrats who separate from the party for the occasion. The records of Congress and our own Legislature will establish this fact.

A clergyman who was consoling a young widow on the death of her husband, spoke in a very serious tone, remarking that he was 'one of the few. Such a Christian; you cannot find his equal you know.'

To which the sobbing fair one replied, with an almost broken heart, 'I'll bet I will.'

There is a lady in Providence so astounded that she refuses to take a newspaper, because it is made out of dirty rags.

Why is the Star-Spangled Banner like the Atlantic Ocean? Because it will never cease to wave.

To what color does a flagging change a boy? It makes him yellow. (yell ok!)

The lady who cut a dash has brought her husband to a full stop.

A farmer sowing his ground, two dandies rode by, when one of them called out to him with an insolent air of triumph: "Well, it is your business to sow, but we reap the benefits of your labor."

To which the farmer replied: "It is very likely you may, for I am sowing hemp."

A Minnesota paper says that the retail price of a legislator in that State, is \$500. "I have turned many a woman's head," boasted a young gentleman in France. "Yes," replied Talleyrand "away from you."

Why is a map of Alabama like the barrel on a soldier's musket? Because one ends has a bayonet.

When is a clock on the stairs dangerous? When it runs down.

"Gone a ducking," is the term used for a young fellow in Arkansas, who goes to set up with a woman.

When the day 'breaks' what becomes of the fragments?

Thou canst not joke an enemy into a friend, but thou mayest a friend into an enemy.

RESENTANCE.—What a beautiful virtue is benevolence! It is a precious tie existing between man and man, as children of one common father—a tie wholly unaffected by difference of age, station, kindred or country, and over which the artificial distinctions of a vain world have little power.

REPENTANCE.—Repentance is the key that unlocks the gate wherein sin keeps man a prisoner. It is the aqua vitae to fetch again to itself the fainting soul.—Fellman.

TIME.—Time is like a river, in which metals and solid substances are sunk, while chaff and straw swim upon the surface.—Bacon.

TO AN EGG.
Pledge of a feathered bird's affection,
Kidnapped in thy downy nest,
Soon for my breakfast—sad reflection—
Must thou in this cup be drest.

What are the feelings of thy mother?
Poor, bereaved, unhappy heart!
Thou' st may lay, perchance, another,
These she ne'er will see again.

Yet do not mourn. Altho' above thee
Never more shall parent hood,
Know duty darling that I love thee
Dearly as thy mother could—Benton Post.

ADVERSITY overcome is the brightest glory, and willingly undergone, the greatest virtue. Sufferings are but the trials of gallant spirits.

HYPOCRISY.—Hypocrisy desires to seem good rather than to be so. Hypocrisy desires to be good rather than seem so. The worldlings purchase reputation by the sale of desert; wise men buy desert with the hazard of reputation. I would do much to hear well, more to deserve well, and rather less to know myself what I am, than it shall grieve me to know what others report me. I had rather deserve well without praise, than do ill with commendation.

The young lady who does not apologize when you find her in the kitchen, but continues her work until it is finished, will make a good wife.

Beauty eventually deserts the possessor, but virtue and talent accompany him to the grave.

A wise man will speak well of his neighbors, love his wife, and pay for his newspapers.

There is naught in the world so deserving of admiration as the man who bears his misfortunes with courage.

Though we want power to repent, we do not want means to repent, nor power to use those means.

Be discreet and patient; if thou canst not bear to live among fools and knaves, thou must seek for another kind of world than this.

If petticoat government is not more oppressive than formerly, it is certainly double in extent.

In all ranks, those who are gentle and uncomplaining, too candid to intrigue, too delicate to enervate, suffer much. They suffer long, and are kind; verify